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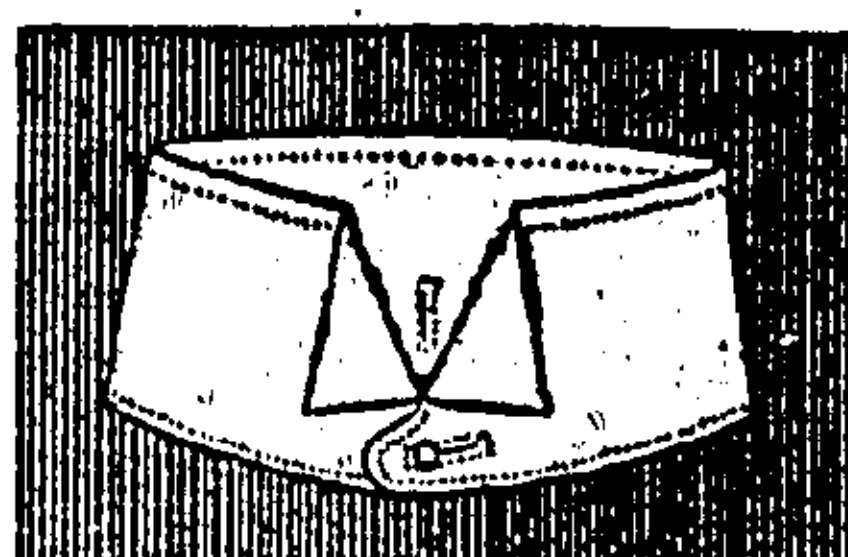
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ALSO

PICCADILLY

THE AMOY BUND AND BOYCOTT CASE.

(BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

To an Amoy resident a perusal of the papers that have appeared upon the above topic shows that the true cause of the trouble has not been made clear and in the interests of fair play the writer would like to place what appears to him to be some facts suppressed or ignored before the reading public. These tend to show that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have been made the whipping boy for the British Consulate.

Since the opening of Amoy and up to quite recent years movement along the sea front in face of the city and the Foreign Concession houses, was free and unimpeded. About the year 1917, during one of the numerous revolutions, the opposing Chinese forces came close to Amoy, appearing on both sides of the harbour, and fears were entertained, or rather the possibility had to be considered, that the city might become the actual scene of fighting and inevitable looting. It was suggested that the Foreign settlement might be made a safety area and the opinion of a Commander of a British cruiser in port was sought. It is reported that he stated that unless means of access to this area were capable of being effectively closed he could not undertake to protect the area. To effect this the British Consul required the erection of substantial walls at each end of the Settlement, from the edge of the Bund to the corner of the front end buildings where strong iron gates were placed; the ends of cross streets leading from the city to the bund were supplied with stout gateways. For a considerable period gates were closed at nights and occasionally in the day—i.e., upon report of fires or robberies, etc., in order to keep the Settlement from being over-run with sightseers or fleeing inhabitants. These measures, effective up to a point, passed more or less unnoticed during the period of unrest. But as conditions became normal, the walls and gates and their occasional closing became objects of offence and aroused continual comment. It would have been a wise course to have taken and not an unreasonable one, viz., to have recognised that the walls had served their time, to have met the Authorities in this spirit and to have permitted their removal for certainly the small foreign community using the Settlement did not desire their presence. However, this course was not taken. The right of the British Authorities to close the Settlement area was insisted upon and its recognition demanded; an erection to meet a temporary emergency was made, to cover permanent protection, so the story runs. In a word, the new conditions in the town and the spirit of the times were disregarded. Not, of course, in any spirit of ill-will but from a mistaken sense of right of policy.

It was at this period that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire found themselves in a position to re-erect the bridge (destroyed by storm a few years earlier) connecting their steamer bulk with the shore. They had a perfect right to do so. Trade called for it and market conditions made the supply of the materials required possible. Here, however, was the heaven-sent opportunity for the local hot-heads to intervene and most effectively have they done so. Now-a-days in Amoy the local officials do not rule, they correspond. The right-minded and peace-loving merchant keeps his own counsel. Knowing that the firm was being victimised unjustly, but sympathising in a measure with the outcry, he was given no opportunity to exert his influence in the cause of peace by any sign of compromise on the part of the Consulate; he therefore holds his tongue.

As to the foreshore or bund with which the bridge would connect, it can be frankly admitted that the section in point was reclaimed from the harbour and with Chinese labour and is Chinese soil. But control over it was by deed handed over to the Consul and Council on the main condition that it was not to be built upon nor right of movement upon it obstructed. It is manifest that, situated in front of concession or settlement property, no one could be allowed to deprive sea-front residents and firms of their sea-frontage rights. The whole bund and the streets of the Settlement are policed and kept in order under the British Municipal Council, with the Consul as chairman, and the cost met by taxes levied on land-owners. That the British flag has a right to be flown, as it is flown under similar conditions elsewhere in China, is surely indisputable. Any opposition to this is in the nature of a quibble; the real opposition is to the walls and gates.

In justice to the leaders under whom the walls were erected it is right to point out that the protection afforded by them, as well by the presence of foreigners resident on the Kulangsu Island settlement, was freely availed of by Amoy Chinese during those troublous days—persons and property found refuge on the Amoy British Concession or Settlement and on the opposite island. But the protection thus afforded by the British or Foreign flag in times of trouble is forgotten in times of peace; and, as with extra-territoriality, so with the Amoy Concession and its flag, the cry is "away with it" and also with its representative, the Consul.

To most of the Amoy residents the matter is one for compromise, which should be possible without in any way injuring British interests or prestige. The cry of a settlement now will lie in providing compensation for the firm that has been so cruelly and unjustly held up to oblongation by word and by deed.

It is believed that the above is a fair representation of the case and the writer trusts that it contains no mis-statements or unjust comments.

Amoy, January, 1922.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE. "PRICES MUST COME DOWN."

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.

Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan in a speech last month at the Tokyo Clearing House, declared that prices in Japan must come down if the activity of Japanese foreign trade is to be recovered. Exports and imports, he pointed out during the period of 1921 fell off ¥710,000,000 and ¥770,000,000 respectively from that of 1920 and the balance against Japan at the present time is ¥430,000,000.

This remarkable drop Mr. Inouye attributes to the maintenance of high prices for Japanese commodities, and he insisted that if Japan is to have a future share in the export business of the world then her producers must meet the situation squarely and lower prices.

Going into the question of the increased sale of raw silk at higher prices, Mr. Inouye stated that it would seriously affect the tendency of an excess of exports over imports for the first half of the year. But too much faith ought not to be placed in the fact. For, he said, the silk export for the first half of the year would not exceed ¥200,000,000, and this was not so greatly in advance of the shipment for the same period of 1921. In that year Japan was compelled to face a decrease of ¥150,000,000 in her international receivable accounts and had to apply a large amount of specie kept abroad for the settling of the balance on foreign trade.

In dealing with the future excess of imports over exports, he continued: "We will have to do the same thing, and that is going to make the money market at home tight. It will likewise affect the exchange situation and for that reason should be given careful consideration by bankers and financiers. At the beginning of the year of 1921 financial and economic readjustment was proceeding apace. Then came the lowering of the British and American central bank rates in May or June last. This gave the Japanese the idea that the economic situation in this country would soon be revived. They failed to see the difference between the conditions prevailing here and in England and the United States, with the result that the downward tendency of prices was checked and in many instances the prices of certain commodities went up and the re-adjustment of the situation ended abruptly. Then came the second half of the year and with it the excess of imports over exports, the exchange banks began to feel the pressure of shortage of funds abroad, the exchange tightened, and by December rates on call money stood above three sen."

Of course such rates placed obstacles in the way of the healthy development of the economic and financial communities of the country, and if one bank starts to demand the payment of the call loans to other banks it is bound to send the rates soaring still higher. This condition is not sound and must be remedied at once."

Mr. Inouye, in conclusion, said that economy of consumption was the only way out of the present difficulty; and it rested with the Government to begin the policy of retrenchment in expenditure. Speculation, looseness and extravagance must be eliminated. Import must be cut down and economic re-adjustment that would bring about lower costs of production, achieved.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES. THE ERROR OF SUBSIDIES.

"Government protection for industries should be abolished, and Japanese manufacturing plants should be made to stand on their own resources. Unless this policy is adopted Japan will in an unmistakable way see the error of subsidies within the next three years."

The above warning was given to a gathering at the Kojunsha Club by Mr. S. Muto, president of the Kanagawachi Spinning Company. "Japan's industry in the past had developed owing to the cheapness of labour and the working of long hours," he said "and it can continue so to develop in the future, provided manufacturers get away from the harmful practice of seeking Government aid and protection."

He deplored the prevention of an import trade by keeping up the rate of exchange to where it was disadvantageous to outsiders. This practice, he said, would work evil and finally result in the outflow of gold from Japan.

MOTORING ACCIDENT AT GIBRALTAR.

WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI FAMILY
LOSES TWO DAUGHTERS.

We much regret to report that a telegram was yesterday received in Shanghai from Mr. Molloy in Sydney announcing the very sad news that Dr. Moss, his wife Mary Molloy, and her sister Bona Molloy, had all been killed as the result of a motor accident at Gibraltar. The deepest sympathies of their friends in China will go out to the relatives of the deceased, more especially to Mr. and Mrs. Molloy (father and mother of Mrs. Moss and Bona Molloy), who are now resident in Australia, and to Mrs. H. N. Olsen, who is thus the only surviving member of their family.

Dr. Lovel Moss was formerly in China with H. M. Navy and at the time of his death had retired from the Navy and was practising as an eye specialist at Algiers.

Miss Bona Molloy had only just arrived from Australia on a visit to her sister. She was recently in Shanghai with her parents and returned with them to Sydney last spring. —*N. L. Daily News.*

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI LOAN AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Loan and Investment Co., Ltd., was held last week, Mr. R. S. F. McBain presiding. The Chairman said:—"The result of the year's working shows a surplus of Tls. 174,422.67, including the amount of Tls. 62,044.74 brought forward from last year, and this surplus your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To add to the reserve against fluctuations of investments, which now stands in the balance sheet at Tls. 50,000, a further Tls. 150,000 thus bringing up this reserve to Tls. 200,000 and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 24,422.67.

This reserve does not meet the full difference between the nominal market value of the Investments and Debentures at the end of the year and their full cost but I am inclined to think that it will be sufficient in the end for the purpose. You will remember that last year after reviewing the history of the Company and the cause which led to its formation I said that of the then total amount of the investments and debentures of Tls. 1,290,000, Tls. 570,000 was in rubber. This year, of the total of Tls. 1,175,000, about the same amount is in rubber, but the nominal market value of the same at the end of the year was Tls. 275,339 as against Tls. 422,339, so that I think it will be obvious that there is no great fear of the value going much lower.

Now besides this special reserve against fluctuations there is a general reserve of Tls. 75,000 which is more than enough to cover the Tls. 50,000 which the auditors point out in their report is insured on the money invested in loans. Last year you will remember that they gave the sum of approximately Tls. 192,000 as unsecured, thus showing a considerable improvement here.

Although it has been considered advisable to pay no dividend this year, which will undoubtedly be a disappointment to you, it must be remembered that we have passed through a very bad year in the history of Shanghai without much damage to the Company and I think I can fairly say that we shall start on our new financial year in a sound position. Of course, the rubber position is still very depressing, but our shares are written down to a very low point and so we can afford to wait.

There is really very little for me to tell you as I think that the report and accounts make the position to date fairly clear, and with regard to the future we shall have to be guided to a great extent by the course of events in Shanghai.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried:

That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

That the balance of credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:—

To add to reserve against fluctuations of investment 150,000.00
To carry forward 24,422.67
Tls. 174,422.67

That the appointment of Mr. J. K. Tweed by the directors to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Mr. W. S. Jackson be confirmed.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the Company.

That Messrs. Love, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

**EXCITING GOLF IN
SHANGHAI.**

**CHAMPIONSHIP DECIDED AFTER
TWO TIES.**

Seldom has golf been so interesting in Shanghai as it was yesterday (says the N.C. Daily News of the 1st inst.) when the Shanghai Golf Club played off the China New Year Cup, which to all intents and purposes carries with it the Race Course Championship. There were many entries for the event, and in view of the state of the course it was believed that any of the longer handicap men who had entered might carry it off.

The weather was bitterly cold, becoming more so in the afternoon, while the links were in a thawing condition, slippery underfoot and containing many bad lies. The greens were worst of all, for they became so soft that heel-marks soon showed on many of them, rendering putting difficult.

The view that the longer handicap players stood an excellent chance was not borne out by the day's play, for by 4 p.m. it was announced that J. B. Forrier and the Rev. W. P. Roberts had tied for the 35 holes. It was then decided to play off another nine holes between the two, and once more a tie resulted. Then the competitors agreed that the first hole won should decide the match, and Roberts there and then won.

MYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require examination you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Chack & Co., Manufacturers and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

M. R. C. HONKEY having resigned ceased to sign on behalf of this Company from date.

THE UNION TRADING CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1922.

NOTICE

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that Mr. ERNEST W. BLACKMORE M.A., Civil Engineer, has taken over the management of the Hongkong branch of our firm, will sign per year from date, and will be seconded by Mr. L. G. GAVIN.

ESTABLISHMENTS BROSSARD
MOPIN
Architects and Civil Engineers,
Hongkong. [318]

CREDIT NATIONAL 1922

ISSUE OF NEW BEARER BONDS
REDEMABLE IN 10 YEARS
FRS 500.000
each bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum

free of tax.
Reimbursable at holder's option as follows:—
On 1st February 1924 for Frs. 500.—
On 1st " 1927 for Frs. 507.50
On 1st " 1932 for Frs. 525.—
No prizes.

Price of issue including 1st coupon due on 5th February 1922 payable cash on application Frs. 492.—
Subscriptions received at
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
HONGKONG.

[324] on or before February 15th, 1922.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE
COLONY

held under the auspices of
THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES for the above CHAMPIONSHIP
OF 8E to the Hon. Secretary on FRI-
DAY, February 17th.

Entrance Fee \$3.00 to accompany entry.
All competitors are invited to attend at the Club on the Evening of the 17th to arrange conditions and draw for the various rounds.
B. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of February, to TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUS,
Secretary. [337]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY the first day of February, 1922, at noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions namely:—

- (1) "That the Authorized Capital of the Company (which is now \$2,500,000) consisting of 50,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each—whereof 219,300 shares have been issued) be increased from \$2,500,000 consisting of 50,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital."
- (2) "That 100,650 shares be offered (in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two old shares held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 219,300 shares at a premium of \$5 per share and so that on allotment the nominal amount due in respect of such 100,650 shares plus the said premium of \$5 per share shall be payable as follows:—

Date of Payment	Amount payable in respect of the nominal value of each share.	Amount payable in respect of the premium on each share.	Total
15th March 1922 \$3	\$2	\$5	
15th Augt. 1922 \$3	\$2	\$5	
15th March 1923 \$4	\$1	\$5	
	\$10	\$5	\$15

"and further that until such time as the said 100,650 shares shall be fully paid up they shall, via a via the said 219,300 shares, only rank for dividend in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereon to the full nominal value (\$10) thereof, and that any of the said 100,650 shares which shall not be taken up by the Company shall be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit."

(3) "That the Balance of the shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide."

(4) "That no Shareholder shall be entitled to any offer of a fraction of an additional share in respect of any old share held by him."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on FRIDAY the 17th day of February 1922 at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming, such Resolutions as Special Resolutions according to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Dated this Twentieth Day of January, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
H. N. BEAUBAIRE,
Secretary. [342]

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

OVER A THOUSAND COOLIES AT WORK.

SEAMAN SENTENCED FOR MEMBERSHIP OF AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

The police, yesterday, again found a considerable force of labour at their disposal in response to the notice by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that workers who wished to work would receive police protection. It is more than doubtful whether the men who offered themselves are members of the cargo coolies or coal coolies guilds; it is more probable that they were street coolies. In spite of proclamations, there is great solidarity amongst the members of the two guilds mentioned. Those who are in the habit of employing as many as 1,000 coal coolies at a time report that yesterday they could get none of their regular supplies of labour. A Japanese warship, in port took in a supply of coal yesterday but had to use her own crew to do so. The M.B.K. have a great quantity of coal in lighters awaiting removal, but coolies have gone back to the country where they have presumably returned to pastoral occupations.

The large number of cargo coolies working yesterday, however, probably had a good moral effect and a fair amount of work was done, although the men were not as expert as those usually employed. There was a good deal of movement all along the Praya and many large junks were unloaded. Indeed, the clock seemed to have slipped back a hundred years when the only movement of cargo visible was from native boats. At the far end of the Praya, however, the Indo-China steamer, *Cheung Shing*, was being unloaded at the wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Co.'s West Point godowns. European officers were operating the steam tackle and a fair number of coolies were at work shifting bales into the godown. On the other side of the harbour much was being done at the Kowloon godowns and also at Holt's Wharf. Very attractive rates are being paid to the coolies, \$1.50 a day and in some cases food-money in addition.

AMERICANS VOLUNTEER FOR CONSTABULARY DUTY.

Protection to the workers is being provided by squads of soldiers who patrol the Praya; also by large numbers of police and district watchmen in plain clothes and in uniform. Members of the British Legion and of the Active Service Men's Association have been sworn in as special constables and are doing duty in four-hour shifts on ships and on wharves. A very friendly and timely offer of help in this direction has been received from the men of the American community resident in Hongkong. Through the United States Consul they offered to do constabulary duty, and notice of this desire was conveyed to the Government. As American citizens, they could not take the customary oath of allegiance to the King, but a special form of oath was drawn up and 45 Americans were sworn in by yesterday. The membership of this force includes practically all the prominent American business men in Hongkong; they also, are doing their four-hour shifts throughout the 24 hours and whilst acting as guards on the *Keystone State* were not above lending a hand with the removal of cargo when the supply of labour proved inadequate.

SEAMEN AVAILABLE.

It is understood that a considerable number of Northern Chinese are at the disposal of the shipping companies so that developments may be expected shortly. Definite information on this point is naturally not being divulged, but if a number of ships leave the harbour shortly the moral effect on the strikers in Canton cannot but be considerable.

INTIMIDATION STILL BEING USED.

Although the organisation is banned by the Government, the writ of the Seamen's Union still runs in Hongkong. Despite the fact that the s.s. *Keystone State*, which arrived in Hongkong on the 6th inst., was closely watched by ship's guards, members of the Seamen's Union, we hear, managed to convey word to the members of the crew that unless they joined the strike and left the vessel at once their wives and children would be murdered. As a result the men left the ship shortly afterwards. The Chinese employed by the Admiral Line are well paid and prior to the threat of intimidation the crew of this steamer had no intention of leaving it. A crew of Filipinos have been engaged to replace the strikers.

SUPPLIES BY RAIL.

Business on the Railway has been singularly quiet over the week-end. The passenger traffic has been slightly below normal, and the goods traffic has not been nearly so heavy as during the last two weeks. Apart from a few truck-roads of firewood scarcely anything has arrived by rail in the nature of essentials from Canton since Saturday. Even the abnormal supply of fish which came down during the early days of the strike has dwindled to a negligible quantity. The falling off of goods from Canton became noticeable when the cargo coolies first came out on strike, since then it has gradually diminished. Now that coolies are again working the goods traffic from Canton is expected to improve. No difficulty has been experienced in removing the supplies of firewood. Junks come alongside the Station wharf and load up. The workers have not been interfered with in any way.

THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

SEAMAN CHARGED WITH BEING MEMBER OF AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

A seaman, named Tung Lun, aged 21, was charged before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a member of an unlawful society, to wit: the Seamen's Union.

Inspector Caygill said that the defendant was discovered in the street wearing a Seamen's Union badge.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said that he wore the badge in Canton, but that he did not wear it openly in Hongkong.

A Chinese detective said that he was on duty at the Wing Lok Street wharf on Saturday. He noticed the defendant, together with three other men, walking up and down the Praya. Acting on certain information he approached the party, and said: "I am a police constable. I want to search Tung Lun." The defendant refused to be searched and used filthy language to the witness. After a slight struggle a search was effected. Whilst the witness was searching the man, the other three men moved off. In the breast pocket a badge was found, which bore the words: "Strikers' Union Pass to come and go."

The defendant then said he was formerly a stevedore on board the *Taiyo Maru*. When the vessel arrived in port he was ordered to go ashore by the Seamen's Union and sent to Canton.

The Magistrate: Why did you come back wearing the badge?

Defendant: I was sent to Canton and given a badge. When I returned from Canton I left it on my coat.

The Magistrate: What did you come back to Hongkong for? To spend the New Year with some of my clansmen.

The Magistrate: Why did you bring the badge back with you? I forget to leave it at Canton.

Then why were you patrolling the Praya at 7 o'clock in the morning?—We were just taking a walk before going into a restaurant for something to eat.

The Magistrate: I believe that you were patrolling the Praya for some unlawful purpose. You are fined \$100 with the option of four weeks' imprisonment, and, in addition you are sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

POLICE RUDE TO CATCH INTIMIDATORS.

A young Chinese, named Tung Hong, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindell, with intimidating men to come out on strike. A second charge of disorderly behaviour was also preferred against the defendant, but as there was no direct evidence to substantiate the charge was dismissed. Evidence was given by two Chinese detectives to the effect that on Saturday morning they were accosted by the defendant whilst landing from a sampan. He asked where they had been. The witnesses replied that they had been on board a steamer. "Why did you go on the vessel and not to Canton?" asked the defendant. "We have been on board to find a friend," replied the detectives. The man then asked: "Have you a pass to go on board a ship?" One of the detectives queried: "What pass?" "Do you not know that you must have a pass to go on board from the Seamen's Union?" asked the defendant. The detectives said that they had one, but they had left it at home. The defendant then warned the detectives not to go on board again without the permission of the Union, adding: "Yonder there is a gang of men; if they see you doing that sort of thing, they will attack you." The man was then arrested and taken to No. 7 Police Station.

The Magistrate (to defendant): Did the witnesses tell you that they were tallies?

Defendant: One said that he was a tallyman and the other said he was cook's boy. The reason I said that there was a gang of men waiting to attack blacklegs was because I was afraid of the two men.

The Magistrate (to one of the witnesses): Did you see anything of the gang he mentions?—No. The defendant did not want me to walk about with him. He was afraid that the police would suspect something.

The Magistrate: Did he seem afraid of you?

Witness: He was not afraid until we told him that we were detectives.

The Magistrate (to defendant): What were you afraid of? You had spirit enough to go and speak to them and accost them as to their business?—From the way they looked, at me when they landed I was afraid that were going to attack me.

The Magistrate pointed out to Inspector Watt that the evidence of intimidation was not very strong.

Inspector Watt replied that these "scally-wags" were disturbing the peace. The only way they could catch them was by setting a police trap.

Intimidation was going on all along the sea front, but the seamen were too cunning to be caught.

The Magistrate said he would hold over his decision until this morning. The defendant was remanded in Police custody.

In accordance with an expressed desire that his remains be placed beside those of his wife, who died in Yokohama eight years ago, the ashes of the late Mr. John Carey Hall, C.M.C., I.S.O., former British Consul-General in Yokohama, arrived there on January 21st aboard the steamer *Kitano Maru* from London and were to be buried in the Bluff cemetery in the same lot where the remains of his wife were placed. Mr. Hall was last in Japan in 1914, in which year he retired from the consular service and returned to England, making his home at Hampstead, where he lived until October 21st, 1921, the date of his death.

WEDDING.

ADAMS-MASON.

At St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, Mr. J. L. Adams, of the architectural office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, son of the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Adams, of Wall, near Lichfield, was married to Miss G. D. Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mason, of Bramhall, Cheshire. The bride arrived from England on Saturday by the steamer *Pyralis* and was married from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Austin, 137A, The Peak. Mrs. Austin acting as matron of honour. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Chaplain of the Cathedral, and the Rev. J. T. Holman, M.A., Assistant Chaplain, officiated at the service.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Austin, was adorned in white charmesse, trimmed with fine lace, and wore a hat to match. Her bridesmaid, Miss May Austin, wore a dress of taupe blue tulle, laced over an underskirt of lavender accordeon-pleated georgette, with lavender tulle hat to match.

Mr. D. L. Ralph attended the bridegroom as best man.

Mr. T. P. M. Bevan presided at the organ and played the Wedding March as the happy couple left the Cathedral.

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT.

The Warwick Comedy Company last night presented Miss Clemence Dane's recent London success, "A Bill of Divorcement." In this play Miss Dane has provided that her capacity for drama is as keen as her sense of the novel. The story owes something to the influence of Ibsen; its action takes place in 1833 and the audience is asked to believe that the divorce reforms which have been so long discussed are now the law of the land. The plot is once arresting and interesting and its working out requires high powers of histrionic effort.

The Warwick Company certainly presented the piece with great skill. Mr. N. Thorpe Mayo rose to great heights of dramatic power in the portrayal of the husband and, in the character of "Sydney," Miss Marjory Clark achieved a great success.

Mr. Charles Bradley, as "Dr. Elliot," the advocate of divorce, adequately supported a strong part. Miss Joan Mayo, gave an impressive study of the harassed wife balancing between two opinions—her desires—pity and love.

Mr. Frank Wheatley as "the Rev. Christopher Pumphrey" added to his reputation. "Aunt Hester" in the capable hands of Miss Lena Flowerdew, introduced the necessary light-relief.

THE DOUBLE EVENT. Have you ever backed a winner? Have you ever lost at the races? If you have done either, you should certainly visit the Theatre Royal to-night where the Warwick Comedy Company are presenting that most amusing farce "The Double Event." It takes you to the turf and excites your gambling propensities (if you have any). The company presented this play on their last visit here, but it is well worth repetition. The Herubers Swivel, enmeshed in the intricacies of bookmaker's wiles, is well worth seeing.

Mr. Tom Fenwick is a sheer delight in this part, and Miss Joan Mayo as the lady bookie is a real "live wire." A representative of this paper saw it last time and can vouch for the fact that it contains more than a hundred and fifty real laughs. In these days of strikes and trade depression, what more can man (or woman) desire?

WEEK-END ACCIDENTS.

Three accidents, all of a slight nature, have been reported by the police, during the week-end.

A Chinese was knocked down by a truck, No. 1245, which was loaded with cement. The man's right foot was run over and crushed, necessitating his removal to the Kwong Wah hospital for treatment.

In attempting to alight from a tram-car in motion, an Indian, aged 19 years, fell and slightly injured his head.

Whilst at work in Queen's Road East, a Chinese, coolie, was knocked down by motor-car No. 286 and his right foot was run over. He was removed to the Government Civil hospital for treatment.

THE SEASON'S CRICKET.

THE BEST BATTING SCORES AND BOWLING FEATS TO DATE.

The following is an interesting record of the principal batting scores and bowling averages made in Hongkong cricket during the present season. The scores and averages have been compiled from the *Daily Press* reports, since the beginning of the season to February 4th:—

PRINCIPAL BATTING SCORES.

Name.	Fixture.	Date.	Scores.	Remarks.
G. R. Sayer (C.S.C.C.)	R.G.A.	3-12-21	171	not out.
E. L. Braga (Kowloon)	University	4-2-22	122	
B. D. Evans (Kowloon)	Craigengower	19-11-21	116	not out.
C. F. Alexander (Police)	C.S.C.C.	31-12-21	107	
L. Com. Jotham (Kowloon)	H.K.C.C.	20-10-21	104	not out.
E. J. R. Mitchell (H.K.C.C.)	H.K.C.C.	17-12-21	104	
S. H. Rumjahn (Mr. Hall's XI.)	C.S.C.C.	10-12-21	103	not out.
A. A. Rumjahn (I.R.C.)	H.K.C.C.	27-12-21	102	not out.
Hofley (University)	C.S.C.C.	11-11-21	85	
H. B. Hancock (H.K.C.C.)	Army	11-11-21	87	
E. J. Blackburn (Kowloon)	H.A.M.C.	28-12-21	86	
Capt. Davies (United Services)	H.K.C.C.	31-12-21	85	
Hofley (University)	H.K.C.C.	10-12-21	85	
C. F. Alexander (Police)	Kowloon	4-2-22	83	
E. L. Braga (Kowloon)	I.R.C.	15-10-21	81	not out.
C. Rumjahn (I.R.C.)	H.A.M.C.	14-1-22	81	
T. Pearce (H.K.C.C.)	Army	26-12-21	80	
Bradbury (Craigengower)	Taiantia	31-12-21	80	

THE BOWLING FEATS.

The following is an interesting record of the principal bowling scores and averages made in Hongkong cricket during the present season. The scores and averages have been compiled from the *Daily Press* reports, since the beginning of the season to February 4th:—

The following is an interesting record of the principal batting scores and bowling averages made in Hongkong cricket during the present season. The scores and averages have been compiled from the *Daily Press* reports, since the beginning of the season to February 4th:—

Name.	Fixture.	W.	R.	Average.
Capt. Davies (R.G.A.)	C.S.C.C.	7	5	0.71
Omar (Craigengower)	H.K.C.C.	7	9	1.8
Cochrane (Kowloon)	C.S.C.C.	7	13	1.85
B. D. Evans (Kowloon)	University	5	10	2.0
Savage (H.A.M.C.)	University	4	9	2.25
A. O. Brown (Kowloon)	H.K.C.C.	4	10	2.5
C. H. Farthing (H.K.C.C.)	R.G.A.	8	20	2.5
B. D. Evans (Kowloon)	C.S.C.C.	5	13	2.6
L. C. M. McNeill (H.K.C.C.)	Craigengower	3	8	2.66
Major (Craigengower)	Taiantia	3	8	2.66
Omar (Craigengower)	Taiantia	3	8	2.66
E. Moosden (I.R.C.)	Kowloon	5	15	3.0
Macnab (R.G.A.)	Kowloon	3	9	3.0

REQUIEM FOR THE LATE POPE AT MAUAO.

A most impressive requiem service for the late Pope Benedict XV. was held at the Cathedral at Maiao on the 3rd inst. The Church was draped in black and white, and at the high altar a catafalque had been erected and a coffin was placed there with a replica of the Pope's mitre resting on a velvet cushion. In front of the catafalque were replicas of the Pope's arms and two large keys.

Rev. Fr. Cardoso officiated, assisted by Revs. Frs. Mahm and Gervaux. All the local clergy, Salesians and staff of St. Joseph's College, Italian Convent and boys of the orphanage of the Immaculate Conception were among those present.

Among others present in a crowded church were Lieut. Cobbo, A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor General Rodrigues, Major Lobato, Captain of the Fort Magaltraces Correa, Lieut. Rangel, Major Ribas, Capt. Ramos Coelho, Major Lacerda, Lieut. Gomes, Major Trigo, Admiral Lacerda, Colonel Gracia, Messrs. J. V. Jorge, M. Lima, Inspector of Fazenda Enes, Sub-Inspector of Fazenda Lara, F. A. da Silva, President of the Senado, E. N. da Silva, A. M. Silva, Abilio Basto, Artur Basto, Lieut. Colonel Itallier Bell, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, J. Garcias, L. Remedios, J. Gracia, J. C. Fernandes, F. X. Remedios, L. Conceicao, F. S. Rodrigues, S. Encarnacao, J. S. da Silva, and others.

After the service the Rev. Fr. Sarmento addressed the congregation, upon the benevolent work done by the late Pope during and after the Great War. The service ended by the blessing of the catafalque by the Rev. Fr. Cardoso, the officiate priest.

ROBBING A DEAD WOMAN.

A peculiar case was mentioned, at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Wood, when a Chinese ward-boy employed at the French hospital, was charged with stealing a pair of jade-stone bangles from a dead Chinese woman.

Mr. F. E. Nash appeared for the defendant and asked for a remand and for the defendant to be released on bail.

Inspector Blackman said that the bangles were valued at \$225 and that the offence took place on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until tomorrow, fixing bail at \$300.

SPORT.

GOLF.

R.H. GOLF CLUB, LADIES SECTION.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—FINAL.

The Captain's Cup for 1921 was won by Mrs. Drew, who beat Mrs. Fitzroy Williams in the final.

WINNER OF THE PEARCE CUP.

On Saturday, Miss Denisch won the cup presented by Mrs. T. Pearce, returning a score of 6 up on bogey.

TAGGART CHALLENGE CUP DRAW.

The draw for "The Taggart Challenge Cup" is as follows:—

1st Round.—Mrs. Leask, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Macey, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. McCorquodale, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. E. M. Smith, Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Crappell, Mrs. Hornell.

2nd Round.—Miss E. Harston plays Mrs. Griffen.

3rd Round.—Mrs. Henderson, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Harston, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Crawford Morgan, Mrs. McDougall.

The first round is to be played by February 16th.

Professor George Arthur Malcolm, of the Philippine University, is the first foreigner who has won the Japanese degree of Hogaku-Hakase, Doctor of Laws, for his essays comparing the Government of the Philippines and those of the Western Powers. Last summer Professor Malcolm submitted his essays and works, numbering some ten volumes, on this subject to the Imperial Academy, and the latter is reported to have decided to grant him the degree.

Ready-to-Serve Foods

Preserved Provisions, Sausages and other delicacies.

PAYSANDU OX TONGUES	No. 2 Tins	...	\$4.30
LIBBY'S OX TONGUES	" "	...	\$3.75
" "	No. 2 1/2 "	...	\$4.50
CORNED BEEF, LIBBY'S	No. 1 Tin	...	90
" "	No. 2 "	...	\$1.65
" "	Q. M. E. No. 1 "	...	60
" "	No. 2 "	...	\$1.00
GALANTINES, GILLARD'S	per tin	...	\$1.30
" "	POULTON & NOEL'S	...	\$3.00
BRISKET BEEF	" "	...	60
SCOTCH HAGGIS	" "	...	\$1.10
WHITE PUDDINGS	" "	...	75
BLACK	" "	...	75
JUGGED HARE	" "	...	\$1.20
PIGS' FEET	" "	...	75
GAME PATES	" "	...	\$1.10
BOILED MUTTON	" "	...	\$1.55
ROAST	" "	...	\$1.55
HAM, VEAL or BEEF LOAF	" "	...	75
SLICED BEEF	" glass	...	75
SARDINES	per tin \$1.40, 3.00, 55, 50 40	...	

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SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW

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HONGKONG

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NEW STOCK

ENGLISH OF

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

ANDERSONS'

5 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite City Hall)

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TELEPHONE 3146.

SALE! SALE!!

NOW ON

There is still a good selection of BLACK and BROWN

BOOT and SHOES in sizes:—

6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2 9 9 1/2

At the BARGAIN PRICE of \$12.75.

Gentlemen wearing these sizes should not miss seeing them. There are also a few in other sizes.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH APPLES has arrived per S.S. "GLENAMOT" at 50 cents per lb. also TUNIS DATES at 30 cents per box. LANE CRAWFORD & CO. [347]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

MR. EDWARD LUMSDEN HOSIE, Esq., has, this day, been appointed Secretary to the Company. By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th February, 1932. [348]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

A SPECIAL MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' House, today, TUESDAY at 5 P.M. T. T. LAURENSEN, Assistant Secretary. 350

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of the KUNG YOW LOONG (廣友隆) Firm carried on by LEUNG TSAU YIN (梁兆雲), Hongkong, has this day been assigned to the undersigned who has accepted the debts and liabilities of the said KUNG YOW LOONG Firm. Dated the 6th day of February, 1932. CHAN LAP (陳立) [354]

HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

THE USUAL DINNER DANCING will not be held on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1932. [351]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF SHARES TO MEMBERS ON THE REGISTER on 7th February, 1932.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 25th February, 1932, both days inclusive. Dated the 17th February, 1932. By Order of the Board, H. N. BEAUREPAIRE, Secretary. [343]

RACE WEEK.

A FANCY DRESS BALL in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. on MONDAY, February 20th, 1932, at 9-15 at the CITY HALL. Tickets \$3 Booking at MONTREUX. \$1 Fine for Non-Fancy Dress will be collected at the door. Two lucky number prizes for those in Fancy Dress. [353]

CITY HALL.

SIXTH PIANO-RECITAL

to be given by

HARRY ORE

on MONDAY, Feb. 13th, at 5.30 P.M. Booking at Anderson's. [352]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

as "TENYO MARU" VOYAGE 66 OUT. From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong arrived by the above named steamer on February 1, 1932, are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's No. 3 Godown at their risk. Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undischarged after February 13th. All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Kowloon Godown, and date of examination will be advised later. No claims will be recognised after goods have left the Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks from February 7th. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager. Hongkong, February 6th 1932. [345]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "LAHORE"

Arrived Hongkong, February 6th, 1932. From BOMBAY

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not claimed within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to sale. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 6th January 1932. [350]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" from New York are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong is being discharged at Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled. THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 6th February, 1932. [346]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "KHIVA" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong has been landed at Singapore and Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. Hongkong, February 6th, 1932. [357]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

B. I. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "TAMBA" are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies cargo for Hongkong has been landed at Singapore and Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. Hongkong, February 6th 1932. [358]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "DUNERA" are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies cargo for Hongkong has been landed at Singapore and Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be forwarded to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. Hongkong, February 6th 1932. [359]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "PYRRHUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 6th, 1932. [360]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "GLADUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, etc. cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai and Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought back to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 6th, 1932. [361]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Union Building, on TUESDAY, February 7th, 1932, at 10 O'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 24th to February 7th, 1932, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th January, 1932. [359]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. on FRIDAY, February 10th, 1932, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1931. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 1932 to February 10th, 1932, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, January 3rd, 1932. [367]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings on FRIDAY 10th February 1932, at 12 O'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1931.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 1st February to FRIDAY, 10th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for The Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1932. [386]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1932 at 11 O'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1931, and declaring a dividend. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 6th February 1932, until THURSDAY the 16th February 1932, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st February, 1932. [316]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of Messrs. DODWELL & CO. LIMITED on THURSDAY the 16th February 1932 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Manager together with a statement of accounts to 31st December 1931. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 16th February 1932 both dates inclusive. DODWELL & CO. LTD. General Managers. [333]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 28th January to 7th February 1932, both days inclusive. Dated this 16th day of January, 1932. By Order of the Board, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD. Agents. [346]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of February, 1932, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1931.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 6th February, to THURSDAY, 16th February, 1932, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held on the day and at the place aforesaid immediately upon the termination of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution:— That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by the Corporation to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Corporation is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the ordinary issue of the Corporation being increased to \$20,000,000 (being the amount of the present paid up capital of the Corporation) and to modify the existing requirements as regards the deposit of security in respect of its notes in such manner as

(a) to relieve the Corporation from the necessity of dealing with the Crown Agents or with Trustees appointed by the Secretary of State on or before the ordinary issue and to give the Corporation the option of securing such portion of the same as is required to be secured by the deposit (at the option of the Corporation) either of coin or of securities approved by the Secretary of State.

(b) to relieve the Corporation of the obligation to keep as part of its establishment an amount of coin or of the notes issued in value to 1/3rd, at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation and to leave such matter to the discretion of the Corporation.

(c) to allow the Corporation to keep portions of the coin or of the notes required to be deposited with the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as security against its notes in place of the issue of \$20,000,000 (viz. the issue of \$20,000,000) in such conditions as may be approved from time to time by the Governor. By Order of the Court of Directors, A. J. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1932. [478]

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1894.

Champagne de St. Marceaux

& Co., Reims, is considered one of

the finest Champaignes produced.

It invariably figures in the Menus at

State Banquets, Civic functions,

Regimental Dinners, and is served

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ing Clubs of Great Britain, Europe

America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS

TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTHS.

PAYNE—At Shanghai, on January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. A. PAYNE, a daughter. THOMAS—At the Chartered Bank, Peking, on January 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. EVANS THOMAS, a son.

TURNER—At Saigon, on February 4th, the wife of Mr. C. D. TURNER, of a son. [344]

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—MASON—On February 6th, at St. John's Cathedral, JOSEPH LOGAN ADAMS, son of the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Adams, of Lichfield, to GLADYS DEWHIRST MASON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason, of Bramhall, Cheshire. [355]

DEATHS.

HOPKINS—At Shanghai, on January 31st, LEONARD ARMSTRONG HOPKINS (British Cigarette Co.), aged 62 years.

PATERSON—At Shanghai, on January 31st, ALAN PATERSON, in his thirty-seventh year. [349]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Capt. E. C. LOURENCO wish to thank their relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and also for floral tributes sent in their recent and bereavement. [349]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1932.

CANTON AND THE STRIKE.

In a leading article on the seamen's strike appearing in the Canton Times—a paper subsidised by the Canton Government—there appears the following paragraph:—

"The general feeling here is that the strike is Hongkong's business; let Hongkong settle it." Governor CUNY, at the invitation of the British Consul, did what was requested of him, and now all the thanks he gets for his help is abuse from the foreign press. There have been several items in the foreign press written by malicious persons who would like to have the public believe the Canton Government is in some way instigating the strikers. The stories of Presidential Tea Parties, the assistance offered by Dr. C. C. WU, and other yarns of a similar nature, and which are given ready credence in Hongkong, this attempt to cloud the real issue and make the simple demand for higher wages on the part of the seamen appear to have some political significance is like making a mountain out of a molehill."

We have not noticed in the Press of this Colony any abuse of General CUNY and we are somewhat reluctant to discuss the general question raised in this article, but we are emphatically of the opinion that if this

was a genuine labour dispute, the strike would have come to an end long ago. The shipowners, one and all, have intimated their willingness to remedy whatever grievances exist, and they have, as an organisation created by the strike, offered arbitration of the dispute by an impartial tribunal. If the Executive of the Seamen's Union had any confidence in the justice of the demands they are making they would not have rejected this means of securing a reasonable adjustment. It is, indeed, very difficult to recognise it as a genuine labour dispute, and there are only too many reasons to lead the general public of this Colony to suppose that the strike has a political origin and object. Certainly so far as the Canton Administration itself is concerned it is within its power to disabuse the public of this widespread belief. Practically all the seamen who have been called out on strike have gone to Canton—many thousands of them—and their spokesmen have openly boasted of the greater freedom they are allowed in Canton, though in Hongkong they had nothing whatever to fear so long as their actions did not violate laws such as obtain in any civilised country. Whether there is more than suspicion, and the general impression which the political shibboleths in the strikers' manifestos create, to support the opinion that the strike was inspired and is maintained with a political object we have been unable to discover. That there are irresponsible politicians in Canton who would delight in such work we have no difficulty in believing, but that the responsible Administration of Canton had any part or lot in this effort to paralyse the foreign trade of China, from paltry political motives, is wholly incredible. It is nevertheless permissible to think that the Canton Administration is not doing what it might to bring the strike to an end. If it is now being realised in Canton that the strike is doing infinite harm to the business interests of that city and the province of which it is the capital, and it has come to be viewed there as a "disaster," we can only urge again, what we have suggested more than once before, that the authorities at Canton if they chose to exercise their authority could bring this strike to a speedy end. We venture to say that not ten per cent. of the men on strike have any sense of genuine grievance either as regards pay or the general conditions of their service, and would be only too glad to be allowed by the terrorists to return to their ships at the earliest possible moment. They have joined the strike simply because they have been terrorised into doing so by a gang who can only be described as brigands.

Anyone who has had any experience of strikers in China will know how timid and frightened the average man of the working class is when he is threatened with bodily harm by the organisers of a movement of this character. Such threats are usually of the most barbarous nature and the man who might be inclined to defy them on his own account usually succumbs to a fear that some villain may be practised on helpless members of his family. That is the influence which is restraining thousands of men from returning to their ships. If only some few among these reluctant strikers would take their courage in both hands and lead a revolt against this tyranny, the strike would soon collapse. It is very surprising that no such leadership has so far appeared, especially having regard to the fact that there are hundreds of men among the strikers, such as the stewards and cabin boys on passenger liners, who must be suffering very considerable losses. The fact that nobody has yet appeared to lead such a revolt shows, the strength of the intimidation. Now, it would be as practicable for the Canton Authorities to suppress intimidation as it is for the Hongkong Government to do so. The Hongkong Government, it is true, acted very tardily in the matter, and only when the intimidation extended to workmen outside the seamen's union; but the steps the Government took last week to give those who desired to work the fullest protection have already had a very salutary effect on the situation. Large numbers of coolies are now working in the harbour, relying on the police protection offered by the Government. If Canton is as anxious as Hongkong to see the end of the strike, we suggest that the Canton authorities could best assist that object by following the example set by the Hongkong Government in proclaiming the Seamen's Union, which refuses to accept arbitration and endeavours to secure its aims by intimidation, to be an unlawful society, and by taking the measures that naturally follow from such

action. A just settlement of any substantial grievance that may exist is obtainable through arbitration, and people who refuse to have recourse to such means and prefer to act the part of brigands should be treated as such by any Government which claims to govern in the interests of the general community.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 31st amounted to 57,320 tons, and the sales during the period to 68,419 tons.

At a meeting of the directors of the Imperial Hotel, Ltd., Peking, it was decided to pay a dividend of 13 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year.

A Hankow telegram to the Chinese press states that General Wu Peifu has demanded \$1,000,000 from the Bank of China and \$1,300,000 from the Bank of Communications. The manager of the last named bank is said to have escaped to Shanghai.

It is officially notified that Mr. E. L. Hiosso, C.A., who has for some time past been acting Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, Co., Ltd., has been appointed to the substantive post of Secretary to the Company.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, who has been Chargé d'Affaires in London during the absence of the Chinese Minister at Washington, in the course of a speech at the annual dinner of the Institute of Journalists remarked, amid laughter, "As I went to school in America I learned your language second hand."

The trial of a Hindu named Abdel Jabar, accused of murdering another Hindu on the night of December 10th, last year, was conducted by Judge Skinner Turner and a jury at the British Consulate, on January 24th. After a prolonged sitting the jury declared the Hindu guilty of the crime and the judge sentenced him to death by hanging.

Fire destroyed part of the Kure naval arsenal (Japan) on January 23th. The flames started in a factory and immediately spread to an adjacent building. Two factories were completely destroyed. The prompt attendance of fire brigades and the presence of marines from the station prevented the fire from assuming serious dimensions. Damage to property is placed at approximately ¥300,000.

A Japanese, aged 45 years, was attacked by three Chinese, on Saturday and severely injured. It appears that the injured man engaged the men to take him in their motor-boat from Blake Pier to his boat the s.s. *Anash-na Maru*. Directly he stepped on board the motor-boat the three men attacked him. The injured man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. No arrests have been made.

Shanghai papers announce the death last week at the Isolation Hospital of Mr. Allan Paterson of the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews, in his 38th year. Mr. Paterson who came of an old Banishare family, entered the service of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, in March last year, and one of the most important of his duties was to prepare an estimate of the damage done by the memorable fire on the Soochow Creek last year. Mr. Paterson was extremely popular. He leaves a sister, Miss Christian Paterson, at present with the Paris branch of the Eastern Telegraph Co.

The French Legation in Peking is shortly to have a new First Secretary in the person of M. Garreau, who has recently been attached to the French Foreign Office and is now on his way to Peking from Paris. M. Garreau will relieve M. A. Leger, who is listed as the First Secretary of the French Legation, but who has been away from Peking for many months, first on leave of absence, and later as one of the secretaries attached to the French delegation at the Washington Conference. It is expected that M. Garreau will reach Peking within a few days. Nothing is known as to what post M. Leger will take up after he leaves Washington.

ENGLISH CRICKET TOURS.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in Australia at the decision of English Advisory Committee not to send a team to Australia until 1934. The Australian Board of Control have passed a resolution asking Marylebone to revert to the decision of the Imperial Cricket Conference for a 1932 visit.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUTCH NAVY BILL.
PROVIDING FOR DEFENCE OF
EAST INDIES.

AMSTERDAM, February 6th.

The Minister of Navy has issued a statement maintaining that the introduction of the naval bill is not premature in view of the Washington Conference discussions and declaring that the Government agrees regarding the necessity for improvement of international relations in the Far East. Nevertheless it considers that it ought to provide for the defence of the East Indies. The statement concludes by saying that the proposed measure aims at defence only.

BRITISH DOCKYARD
ECONOMIES.

POPULARLY ASCRIBED TO DISCUSSIONS AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, February 6th.

Dockyard economies popularly ascribed to the Washington decisions include the closing down of the Devonport artificer training establishment in July, also the signal school, and the abolition of local defence flotillas at Portsmouth before April. Notices are posted up at Devonport offering seven hundred stokers free discharge on application.

THE NEW POPE.

CARDINAL RATTI ELECTED AS
PIUS XI.

ROME, February 6th.

White smoke, notifying the election of the new Pope, appeared at 11.30. Cardinal Ratti has been elected and has chosen the name of Pius XI.

EARLIER CABLES.

SIX POLLINGS AND NO RESULT.

ROME, February 6th.

The Cardinals within the Vatican, who have been balloting for the election of the Pope, since the 2nd inst., had not reached a decisive vote at 6 o'clock this afternoon, despite six pollings. Great crowds throng St. Peter's Square watching the emission of smoke from the Vatican chimney. A dark coloured hue signifies no result, while the fact of a final choice being reached will be signalled by whitish smoke. Cinematographers have taken up vantage-positions, with their machines focussed on the chimney in readiness to record the dramatic moment.

TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF
AUSTRIA.

RELIEVING THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

VIENNA, February 5th.

The plight of the middle classes is so severe that American relief organisations have contributed \$200,000 to supply them, particularly intellectual workers, with foodstuffs. University professors and thousands of students are availing themselves of the offer. Americans are also feeding schoolchildren until June 1st.

President Hainisch has telegraphed King George and President Millerand appealing for a grant of British and French credits. Meanwhile it has been officially telegraphed from Prague that Czechoslovakia has agreed to grant a credit of 500,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns repayable in twenty years. The Austrian Finance Minister expressed the conviction that if other international credits are granted he will be able to stabilise the Austrian krona, as the national deficit is primarily an exchange deficit.

MUNICIPAL STRIKE AT
BERLIN.

PUBLIC SERVICES PARALYSED.

BERLIN, February 5th.

A strike of municipal employees at Berlin broke out this morning and completely paralysed the gas, water, and electricity supply services and the tramway traffic. The hospitals are without water and light. The city is without coal. Many factories and bakeries have been obliged to reduce working hours. Some have already closed down. The railway strike has extended to the whole of Baden. Negotiations for the purpose of ending the strike have had no result.

THE IRISH BOUNDARY
DISPUTE.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

LONDON, February 5th.

The seriousness of the Irish situation, arising out of the boundaries dispute, was indicated by a series of conferences at Downing Street between the British and South Irish Cabinet Ministers, including Mr. Collins, in the course of which Mr. Lloyd George specially came from the country to participate. It has been arranged that Mr. Griffith shall come to England for a further conference to-morrow.

JAPAN'S MARVELLOUS
DEVELOPMENT.

INDIA'S GUIDING INFLUENCE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The present condition of Japan formed the subject of an address by Baron Hayashi at the Indian Students' Union. His Excellency dwelt upon the marvellous development of the past sixty years, and mentioned that Japan received her guiding influence from India through China and Korea. Baron Hayashi dwelt on the ancient influence of India on China and hoped that the Indian students present would not become agitators.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN
LABOUR DISPUTE.INVITATION TO USE GOVERNMENT
MACHINERY ACCEPTED.

JOHANNESBURG, February 3rd.

The Workers' Federation has decided to accept the invitation in General Smuts' letter to use the Government machinery for the purpose of investigating a way out of the present dispute. A deputation of five representatives of the Federation will meet General Smuts on the morning of the 4th inst.

THE TAYLOR MURDER
MYSTERY.

LOS ANGELES, February 5th.

Mrs. Robbins, a former wife of Mr. William Desmond Taylor, the British film producer whose murder is recorded in the earlier telegrams, has been found here. She says she is unable to throw any light on the mystery of his death. She married Taylor, whose real name was William Cunningham Tanner, in 1901. He disappeared in 1908, after withdrawing money from a bank and telephoning her. She had never seen him again. She secured a divorce in 1912 and remarried in 1914.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL
MISSION.

GUESTS OF LLOYD'S COMMITTEE.

The members of the Japanese Commercial Mission, were entertained at luncheon on December 21st, by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, at the office of the society, 71, Fenchurch Street. Sir John Lubbock, the chairman of Lloyd's Register, presided, and he was supported by Mr. J. Herbert Scrutton, deputy chairman, and Sir Thomas J. Storey, chairman of the committee of classification of Lloyd's Register.

After the toast of "The King" and "The Emperor of Japan" had been received with acclamation, Sir John Lubbock extended a hearty welcome to the mission on behalf of the Committee of Lloyd's Register. Sir John mentioned that the society had for many years had a very close and most friendly relationship with Japan. It sent its first exclusive surveyor to Japan in 1855, and in 1920 the society had twenty-two exclusive surveyors working in Japan. At the present moment the society's interests there had been strengthened by the fact that a Japanese committee had been established and was working most harmoniously and in a most satisfactory manner for the benefit of the shipping industry. This country had been bound together by a treaty which had worked in a most friendly manner for the general good. Apparently that treaty was to be superseded by another, and perhaps a more important and greater treaty which had been arrived at the Conference in Washington, whereby Japan and this country, in conjunction with the United States and France, were entering into a defensive treaty. "I hope," said Sir John, "this treaty will be ratified by the various Governments concerned, and that it may be useful in promoting what we all so earnestly desire—the peace of the world and the benefit of mankind. I am sure it will be carried out in the spirit in which it is conceived." He wished their guests success in their mission.

At the request of Dr. Takuma Dan (the leader of the Mission), Mr. Ishii replied on behalf of the Shipping Section of the Japanese Commercial Mission, thanking the chairman and Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the very courteous and generous welcome which they had given them. It was with feelings of intense pleasure and expectation that they, as representatives of Japanese shipbuilding and ship-owning interests, found themselves in London, meeting face to face the leaders and managers of British shipping interests, whose names are household words in Japan. They intended to visit other centres of shipping in this country, such as Liverpool, Newcastle, and Glasgow, with their great trading associations and activities, and so gain a comprehensive insight into the business practices and methods which had brought wealth and fame to Britain. Shipping was the great link between nations, and that being so, they thought that it was in every way advantageous that a common and uniform policy in shipping practice should be aimed at on international lines. If the rules and practices which governed their shipping were brought into line with an international standard it would be more conducive to efficiency, to economy, to smooth working, and not least, to international friendliness. They had heard with much interest of the Shipping Conference recently held in London on this subject, and the schemes then discussed should go far to help in this important matter of unifying shipping rules and practices all over the world. They were glad that Japan was represented at that Conference. Leading regulations, based on those of Lloyd's, were introduced in the beginning of this year. These developments in Japan might be taken as an earnest of their real desire of co-operation, and they hoped that their visit would increase this co-operation.

HOW A POPE IS SELECTED.

The Successor of Pope Benedict, according to the canons of the Roman Catholic Church, must be selected in Conclave by the Cardinals of the Church. Usually this Conclave is held ten days after the announcement of the death of the Pope, and the Cardinals assembled in Rome remain in session until such time as the necessary two-thirds vote is cast for one of the candidates.

A 3-YEAR-LONG ELECTION. The Conclave was first instituted in 1773. At that time the election of Gregory X. at Viterbo lasted for two years and nine months. The local authorities grew weary of the delay and locked the assembled Cardinals up until they had named the Pope. The new Pope at once instituted the idea of the Conclave and promulgated the decree instituting it at the second session of the Council of Lyons in 1274. It has been in force practically all the time since that date, with an exception here and there.

AN INTRICATE PROCESS. Immediately upon the death of the Pope the Cardinal Camerlengo, who, as the representative of the Sacred College, assumes charge of the Papal Household, verifies by a judicial act the death of the Pope. By a strange coincidence, Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, is also the Cardinal Camerlengo. He presides at the household of the Cardinal Camerlengo strikes the head of the dead Pontiff three times with a silver mallet, calling him by his baptismal name. The fisherman's ring and the papal seal are then broken. A notary draws up the act which is the legal evidence of the Pope's death. The obsequies last for nine days.

In the meantime the Cardinals have been notified of the impending election, and these resident in Rome await the coming of their absent brethren. At the Conclave all have canopies over their seat to show that the papal authority is vested in the Sacred College composed of the Cardinal bishops, priests and deacons.

The Cardinal Camerlengo is assisted by the heads of the three cardinalitial orders, known as the cardinal bishops, priests, deacons. These are frequent meetings of these four to determine every detail of the preparations for the Conclave.

ALL SWORN TO SECRECY. The first action of the Conclave is the selection of the conclavists, confessor, physicians, servants and the like. All are examined and appointed by a Special Commission. Each Cardinal has the right to take into the Conclave a secretary and a servant. All are sworn to secrecy and also not to hinder the election.

WALLED-UP AND LOCKED IN. In the meantime a Conclave, a large part of the Vatican Palace, including two or three floors, is walled off and the space divided into small compartments, each with three or four small rooms or cells, in each of which there is a crucifix, a bed, a small table and a few chairs. Access to the Conclave is through one door, locked from without by the Cardinal Camerlengo. There are four openings provided for the passage of food and other necessities, guarded from without by the authority of the marshal and from within by the prelate assigned to that duty.

CARDINALS LIVE IN CELLS. Within the Conclave live with their conclavists, in the cells and the food is sent from a common kitchen. Including the Cardinals and conclavists, there are perhaps 200 persons in the enclosure. The government of the Conclave is in the hands of the Cardinal Camerlengo and of the three representative Cardinals, who succeed one another in order of seniority every three days.

BEGINNING OF BALLOTING. About seven or eight o'clock in the morning of the eleventh day the Cardinals assemble in the Pauline Chapel and assist at the Mass of the Cardinal Dean. After Mass they retire, and after a short time assemble in the Sistine Chapel, where the actual balloting takes place.

After a short prayer by the Bishop Sacristan the room is cleared of all save the Cardinals, the ballots are distributed and the voting begins. The ballot is generally secret, and each Cardinal places his ballot in the chalice on the altar at the same time taking an oath that he has voted for him whom he deems best fitted for the office.

PUBLIC INFORMED BY SMOKE. If one candidate receives two-thirds of the votes he is declared elected. If a two-thirds vote is not obtained, then the ballots are burned in a stove whose chimney extends through a window of the Sistine Chapel. If the ballot is a failure, straw is mixed with the ballots to be burned in order to produce a thick smoke and thus show the world outside that the Pope has not yet been chosen. There are always two votes taken every day, one in the morning and one in the evening and each generally takes from two to three hours.

WHEN A CANDIDATE IS ELECTED. When a candidate has obtained the necessary two-thirds vote, and it is made certain that he has not voted for himself, if present the Nomine is asked if he will accept, and accepting, what name he wishes to choose. He is then clothed in the papal garments and either confirms or appoints the Cardinal Camerlengo, who puts the ring upon his finger and pays him the first "obedience." The Senior Cardinal Deacon then appears in the pulpit of St. Peter's and announces the new Pope. The jurisdiction of the new Pope begins immediately upon his choice for the office.

PRESENT PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES. In certain Catholic circles it is stated that Cardinal Gasparri is not likely to be the successor to Pope Benedict because of his advanced years. Another name prominently mentioned is that of Cardinal Merry Del Val, but, according to the same authority, he is not likely to figure strongly on account of his association in the Vatican with Cardinal Rampolla, whose choice at the death of Leo XIII. was so strongly opposed by the Austrian Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. PAGE'S LETTERS.
HOW THE "DACIA" CRISIS WAS
AVERTED

The selections from the letters of Mr. Walter H. Page, American Ambassador to England during the years 1914 to 1918, which have been appearing in recent numbers of *The World's Work*, are continued in the January issue. In this, the fifth instalment, we are told, under the title "Waging Neutrality" (a phrase of the Ambassador's), how Mr. Page and Lord Grey of Fallodon (then Sir Edward Grey) worked to maintain friendly relations, during the first years of the war, between this country and the United States.

Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, the writer of the articles, represents the American Ambassador as a warm sympathiser with Great Britain and her Allies. Yet, he says there was no diplomat in the American service who was more "neutral," in the technical sense, than he. "Neutral," Page once exclaimed. "There's nothing in the world so neutral as this Embassy. Neutrality takes up all our time." Page, apparently, was prepared to observe all the traditional rules of neutrality, to insist on American rights with the British Government and to do full legal justice to the Germans, but he declined to abrogate his conscience and to entertain no personal opinion as to the rights and wrongs of the conflict.

Lord Grey, it is pointed out, early became convinced that Great Britain could not win the war unless the United States was ranged on its side. In the difficult controversies which arose with regard to contraband, therefore, his purpose was to use the sea power of Great Britain to keep war materials and foodstuffs out of Germany, but never to go to the length of making an unbridgeable breach between the United States and Great Britain. The American Ambassador to Great Britain, completely sympathized with this programme.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON. At the crisis when the United States Administration was urging upon Great Britain, together with other belligerents, the adoption of the Declaration of London, Page protested strongly and repeatedly against the policy of Washington. In a letter to Colonel House on October 22nd, 1914, he complains of the attitude of Mr. Lansing, Counsellor of the State Department.

Lansing's method is the trouble. He treats Great Britain, to start with, as if she were a criminal and an opponent. That's the best way I know to cause trouble to American shipping and mutual hatred and distrust for a generation or two. If that isn't playing into the hands of the Germans, what would be? And where's the "neutrality" of this kind of action?

Four times he made me ask for its adoption," he said in the same letter, and he adds:

If Lansing again brings up the Declaration of London—after four flat and reasonable rejections—I shall resign. I will not be the instrument of a perfectly gratuitous and ineffective insult being put upon the German and friendly Governments and people. Some of the incidents related are worth quoting. When Lord Robert Cecil was Minister of Blockade, he was discussing with Page the ill-feeling aroused in the States by the seizure of American cargoes.

Page remarked, bantering:—"You must not forget the Boston tea-party, Lord Robert." The Englishman looked up rather puzzled. "But you must remember, Mr. Page, that I have never been in Boston. I have never attended a tea-party there."

AN ADVERTISING FOR FRANCE. The case of the *Dacia* caused a sensation early in 1915. This vessel, a Hamburg-American merchantman, was purchased by Mr. N. Breitung, an American citizen of German sympathies, who placed her under American registry, but upon her an American crew and patched her to Germany with a cargo of cotton. German sympathizers attributed the attitude of the American Government in permitting the vessel to sail as a "dare" to Great Britain, and the fact that Great Britain had announced her intention of taking up this "dare" made the situation still more tense.

When matters had reached this pass Page one day dropped into the Foreign Office. "Have you ever heard of the *British Fleet*?" he asked. Grey admitted that he had, though the question obviously puzzled him. "Yes," Page went on amusingly. "We've all heard of the *British Fleet*. Perhaps we have heard too much about it. Don't you think it's had too much advertising?" The Foreign Secretary looked at Page with an expression that implied a lack of confidence in his sanity.

"But have you ever heard of the *French Fleet*?" the American went on. "France has a fleet too, I believe." Sir Edward granted that. "Don't you think that the *French Fleet* ought to have a little advertising?" "What on earth are you talking about?" "Well," said Page, "there's the *Dacia*. Why not let the *French Fleet* seize it and get some advertising?" A gleam of understanding immediately shot across Grey's face. The old familiar twinkle came into his eye. "Yes," he said, "why not let the *Belgian Royal Yacht* seize it?" Page's suggestion was acted upon. A French cruiser went out into the Channel, seized the offending ship, and took it into port, where a French prize court promptly condemned it. The proceeding did not cause even a ripple of hostility.

AN INTERESTING CHANGE. This, by the way, is one of the interesting features in connection with the choice of the successor of the deceased Pope. It was a sort of understood thing that the choice of the Conclave had to meet with the approval of the Austrian Emperor, and that fact kept Rampolla out of the running. The ruling was immediately done away with, and now the choice of the Conclave is an irrevocable one.—*Kellogg's News Agency.*

THE HEAVEN OF
CHRISTIANITY.
SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S
CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, preached the following sermon on Sunday morning:—

"Go to now, ye that say, to-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapour that appeareth for a time and then vanisheth away. For that ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we shall live and do this or that." S. James IV. 13, 14, 15.

The Bible never becomes old fashioned, because it deals with God and human nature. And amidst much that changes, God and human nature remain the same. The sins and temptations, the joys and pleasures which appealed to men and women two thousand years ago appeal now. The outward form may be a little altered, but the essence of those sins and temptations, those joys and pleasures is the same.

Are there not many people at the present time who act exactly as the people of whom St. James wrote who leave God out of their calculations and think only of how much money they can make in as short a time as possible. And then some, when they think their fortune is made it takes wings and vanishes, or else death comes to them and they leave their riches to be quarrelled over by their relatives, or to give harmful legacy to children who would have been happier and better if they had to earn their living. Christ said that the Kingdom of Heaven was like leaven. It worked gradually till the whole was leavened. And it must be confessed that our Lord's teaching about money, and the dangers involved in the possession of too much of it, have not yet leavened the world. But that is no sign that they will not eventually do so.

The heaven of Christianity works slowly. It is not yet 90 years since slavery was abolished throughout the British dominions, and that is due to the spread of the principles of Christ. He taught us to love man as man, and we cannot love a man and make him a slave. Some religions expressly sanction slavery. Its abolition is due to Christianity. There are places where slavery still exists. Here in Hongkong little girls can be bought and sold, and are slaves in fact if not in name. That is a reason for welcoming the formation last year of the Anti-Slavery Society, a society which aims at the abolition of this evil custom, and is a society which every Christian in Colony ought to join. It is a blow on the fame of this Colony that the custom has so long been allowed to continue, but it is of little avail to pass laws unless those laws have the support of public opinion. The new Society aims at such an education of Chinese public opinion, that it will stop the practice and it is a Christian duty to help those Chinese who are working for such a good end. There is at home in England a growing demand that this evil custom should no longer be tolerated in this Colony, and Christian people here ought to exercise all their influence to hasten the day when the custom of buying little girls shall come to an end, as it most assuredly will in time. The custom is based on a love of gain, and ignores the essential dignity of human nature. It is incompatible with that freedom for which the British Empire stands—Go to now ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go and get gain. The man who hastens to get gain or by injustice, is a danger to any state. He creates natural resentment and has feeling and prepares the ground for the preachers of class warfare, and when there is class warfare the danger to the state is terrible. The antidote to class warfare is goodwill, and Christians are bound to be men of good will, and to show that good will to the world. In all disputes between capital and labour the difficulties of settlement are increased a hundred fold when good will is lacking. Even when it is present it is not easy to decide exactly how much the different parties, the capitalist, the employer, the labourer ought to receive. Wages certainly ought to be just. "The labourer is worthy of his hire." The disagreeable side of the labourer's lot is obvious enough, hard physical toil, with risk of accident, to life and limb and insecure tenure of his employment, generosity or charity may well take these into consideration, but mere justice has to consider his personal contribution to the total result. Justice has to consider the manual work of the labourer, the mental work of the employer, and the enterprise of the capitalist in undertaking the risks of business. It is not easy to say how such diverse elements should be rewarded. It is clear that the modern development of industry has caused the organizing facilities of the employer to be far more severely taxed than in old days. Business capacity is more important than it used to be and so it receives a greater reward. And as the labourer always gets paid something, while the capitalist has to stand the risk of losses, it is difficult to compare the just remuneration of those who have their reward in such different forms.

But we may certainly say that efficiency is the test of wages. If the labourer cannot be efficient on his wages, then they are insufficient, if the labourer is underfed, if he is overstrained, through too long hours, if he cannot afford to maintain and rear a healthy family of children, then he is certainly underpaid. And someone is getting an undue share of the profits of industry. The final solution of labour troubles will be easy when men have come to act on the Christian law. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Go to now ye that say—we will get gain. The hastening to be rich is the craze of the time, but it is a low and vulgar craze and unworthy of a Christian. Our Lord taught us that riches are dangerous. It is better to have less

money than to lose your soul. "Give me neither poverty nor riches" is the prayer of a wise man, for poverty is not desirable and brings many temptations in its train. A large amount of riches justly and honestly acquired is a trust lent by God and one for which a strict account will be required. Those who are entrusted with riches are taught by our Lord to regard themselves as stewards who have to render an account of their stewardship. Thank God there are many rich people who do so regard riches. The great defence against a love of riches is the practice of regular and systematic almsgiving. "as God has prospered us." We ought to set aside a definite portion of our income and regard it as God's portion. The Jews of old used to give a tenth of our income as Christians ought to do no less. We ought to regard a tenth of our income as being God's, to be laid out by us for Him in the way we believe. He would wish. You have no doubt heard of the man who sang with great vigour the lines of that well known hymn, "Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were an offering far too small; While at the same time he was carefully feeling in his pocket to make sure that the coin he was about to put into the collection was a threepenny bit and not a sixpence. But without being as mean as that we may be touched with the same spirit. Our Lord told us that we were to reckon the amount of alms by the effort of self-denial that their giving costs us. The poor widow who cast two mites into the Treasury was said to have given more than those who of their abundance had cast in much. If every Christian gave alms according to his ability there would be no difficulty in finding enough money to carry on the missionary work of the Church. The want of systematic almsgiving leads to indiscriminate giving, often with bad results. But if we lay aside a certain amount of our income and regard it as belonging to God we shall be careful that we administer it in the best possible way. Such a practice will help us to remember the transient value of all riches, and to see that our hearts do not become engrossed in the riches which we must so soon leave behind, but to set on the true riches which are to be found in God's service and which will be ours for ever. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth; where the rust and moth doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven; where neither rust nor moth doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

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When Lord Muir-Mackenzie moved the second reading of the Gaming Bill in the House of Lords, Viscount Chaplin, the famous owner of the sensational Derby winner Hermia, said Lord Muir-Mackenzie need be under no apprehension whatever about taking the matter on himself. The sporting world, and he believed the British public generally, would be greatly indebted both to him and to the speech of the Lord Chancellor. He would support the Bill on what he believed to be a thoroughly practical ground. If Lord Muir-Mackenzie's action was able to defeat the policy that might be pursued he would be doing a great service to what was a very important industry in this country. If betting was to be seriously affected or prevented for the future it would undoubtedly have a very serious effect on race meetings. The attendance would be much less, and consequently the stakes to be run for would be very much smaller, and the general effect of that would be most prejudicial to the important industry of horse breeding, and in particular of the type of horse that was required by cavalry.

It had been the support given by racing in periods of peace that had provided the type of horse we wanted in time of war. These horses, almost with a single exception, were the produce of thoroughbred sires, and those sires were bred for racing, and racing alone. If racing was seriously prejudiced, as it might be under the decision recently given, if it were not for the introduction of a Bill of this kind, nobody could say what the effect might be upon the horsebreeding industry. Fewer and fewer of these thoroughbred sires would be produced from year to year, and by degrees we should steadily decrease the production of that type of horse which had become famous and desired throughout the world. If we considered what was done in the late war by Lord Allenby and his cavalry in Palestine, he thought even those who had no feeling in favour of sport would be strongly of opinion that this was a very serious matter. He would give all his support to the Bill. (Cheers.)

BISHOP ON THE "SCANDAL" OF HIS £2,500 INCOME.

The Bishop of St. Albans, at the Diocesan Conference at Luton, said that his official income of £2,500 per annum was entirely inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of his office and the upkeep of the official residence. At present time the diocese was making itself responsible for providing him with £700 per annum to meet secretarial and office expenses and the cost of running a motorcar. The official income of £2,500 per annum was fixed before the war, and at first sight, he confessed, it seemed to him to be ample, but to find it was entirely inadequate. "I believe," he continued, "that until Bishops and others set their faces against the idea that private means are essential to hold any high office in the Church of Christ, we shall still continue to tolerate what appears to me as a gross scandal. So long as we who belong to the Church of England tolerate such an abominable state of affairs it is idle to imagine that God can bless the work of the Church in this land."

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UNITED STATES RUBBER
TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex: s.s. "Suraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Cinch	\$28.00	\$4.80
27 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
28 x 3	"	38.00	5.25
29 x 3	"	40.00	5.50
30 x 3	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
175 x 105	Cinch	66.00	
185 x 105	"	73.00	
195 x 120	"	80.00	
205 x 120	"	82.75	
215 x 135	"	85.00	
225 x 135	"	89.00	
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	9.00
32 x 4	"	115.50	9.75
32 x 4 1/2	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	130.00	11.50
33 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	11.75
34 x 4 1/2	"	137.00	12.00
35 x 4 1/2	"	138.50	12.25
35 x 5	"	145.00	13.00
35 x 6	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Tyres	Tubes
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

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**THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE
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SHOW ROOMS:
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RUSSELL STREET.

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The only vintage brandy served at the

Lord Mayors banquet, at the Guildhall,

London, on Nov. 9th, 1921.

Agents for Hongkong & South China.

Messrs. CARTERS.

1A, Chater Road,

HONGKONG.



SOVIET MARRIAGES.

A PETROGRAD COMEDY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

To find a husband, to divorce him on the same day, and a few hours later to marry a beggar called in from the street—what an improbable story. But this is exactly what happened to a most respectable Russian lady. Her husband, a well-known merchant in Petrograd, had been mobilised by the Reds in 1919 and sent against Denikin. After many adventures he escaped, and by gradual stages reached this country. Meanwhile his wife and his family had continued to remain in Petrograd, where they endured great hardships. Only a few months ago was the husband enabled to get into touch with his wife and to send her some money through a friendly Bolshevik courier. The main object was to get the family out of the clutches of the Commissars. The lady, a very energetic person, discovered very soon that to obtain an official permission to leave was quite impossible. As regards an escape over the frontier, as so many other poor people have done, she did not want to take this great risk because of her three small children. At last a friend sent her to one of the mysterious middlemen who simply swam around all Soviet institutions.

This important person carefully went through the facts of the case and gave his judgment in one sentence: "Quite easy, but you should be a foreigner." The lady explained that her husband was a Russian, and that, therefore, but she was interrupted: "What does this matter? You can divorce your husband, can't you?" The lady, well acquainted with the amenities of Bolshevik divorce, replied in the affirmative, but added that this would not make her a foreign subject. "That need not trouble you," she was told: "we'll soon find you a suitable husband—that is if you can, pay the price."

So, in the most matter-of-fact way, the bargain was clinched and the miracle-worker began operations. The first difficulty to be got over was the absence of the husband. According to Bolshevik law, instant divorce is granted only when both parties are present in court. The miracle-worker immediately produced an obliging friend who, for a consideration, was quite ready to play the part of the real husband. But in Soviet Russia a passport is more important than its owner himself. The problem of providing the spurious "husband" with the necessary proofs of his identity was most elegantly solved by the miracle-worker, and this without having recourse to such vulgar means as forgery. It was most artistically done. The "husband" addressed a paper to the committee of the house where his wife lived and where he had just arrived; he asked for a birth certificate. This was duly entered in the visitors' book of the public baths he next went to. There his clothes suddenly disappeared, and the poor victim received from the management a new certificate confirming the fact. In a nude condition he was brought back home, where the house committee, on the strength of the bath certificate, delivered to him a new paper. With this the "husband" went to the local police station, where he deposited a complaint against persons unknown, and in exchange for the house committee's certificate received a new document in proof of the fact that he had applied for a new passport. After this all was easy. Husband and wife went to the Revolutionary Tribunal, where in five minutes the whole business was settled. There was, though, a moment of tension when the "husband" could not remember his name, and had to be audibly prompted by the miracle-worker hovering in the background.

Meanwhile the miracle-worker had prepared a new "husband" for the divorced lady. This was a regular inhabitant of the worst slums whose name happened to have an outlandish sound. By a wise manipulation of certificates he was transformed into a Lettish citizen, to whom the lady was duly married by the same judge who had just pronounced her divorce. But all was not yet in order. The three children, according to the law, retained their father's name and nationality; the lady could leave with her Latvian husband, but the children had to remain in Russia. The miracle-worker made light of this new difficulty. The next morning he brought the whole company again before the obliging judge, to whom the lady, previously instructed, made the following speech: "Here are my three children whose real father I married only yesterday. I appeal to the justice of the Soviet law to repair the injustice of the Tsar's regime." Two most imposing witnesses conjured up by the miracle-worker immediately stepped forward and affirmed that the lady had stated the truth. The judge made an impassioned speech about the merits of Communism, and declared that the Latvian "husband" was the legitimate father of the lady's children. After this there were no more obstacles to the family's departure from the land of the free Russians. The miracle-worker's fee was 5,000,000 roubles—quite cheap considering the rate of exchange. Needless to say that the Latvian "husband" did not leave his cherished Petrograd slum at all.

PENDING DIVORCE SUITS.

Divorce cases in the Hilary Sittings at home total 1,046, including a number of distinguished names. Earl Cathcart is petitioning against Countess Cathcart, citing Earl Craven as co-respondent. The Countess was the widow of Captain de Grey Walter, of the 4th Dragoons, who was killed in the war and was married to the Earl in 1919. The Earl's solicitors last August published a repudiation of the wife's credit. Viscountess Rhonda seeks restitution of conjugal rights against her husband. Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Lady Belper, Lady Maxwell, and Lady Wiltshire, are seeking divorce for non-compliance with the restitution decrees. Lady Foster Fraser is also petitioning for the same. The wife of the comedian George Graves is doing so as well.

WORLD THEATRE

WATCH the OPENING DAY
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF
THE FILM MASTERPIECE
"GABY"

FEATURING

GABY DELYS & HARRY PILCER
THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DANCERS.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Barnes OK, GS, EX, LM, LN, LR, LT
LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, NP, OG, PD,
PB, PG, PO, PT, A.

T10 LET.—BUNGALOW on Mount Kallet, four rooms, furnished. Possession 1st May. H. FRANK SMITH, 5 Queen's Road Central. (31)

T10 LET.—On Peak for immediate occupation, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with closed-in verandahs, including bath, suitable for married couple. Apply Box No. PT, c/o Daily Press Office. 30



Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The 'Allenburg's' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

The Allenburg's Foods
Make Baby Happy and Strong.

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURY LTD., London



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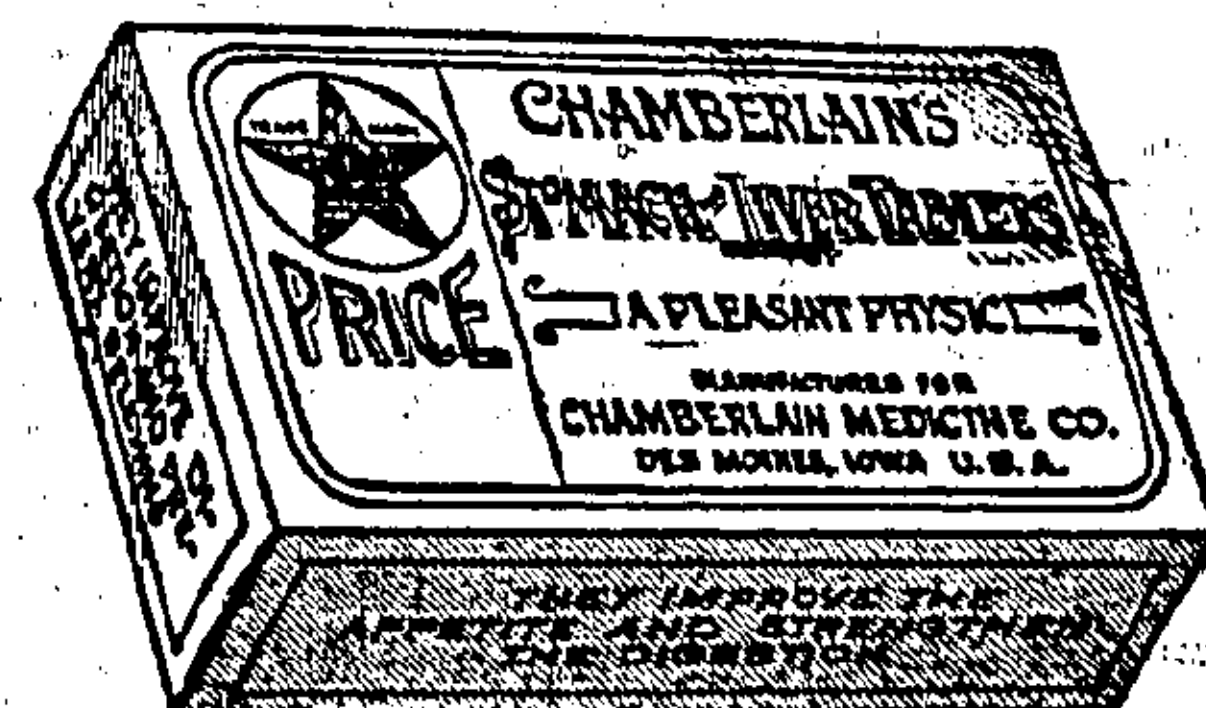
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY

CHAPOTEAU'S

PROSTRO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures nervousness, dyspepsia, headache, and nervous diseases in adults and children.



International Championships
change hands year by year, but the world's sauce championship is still held by
Lea & Perrins' SAUCE
The ORIGINAL Worcestershire.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "JEYPORE" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1922. [318]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "TORILLA" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Singapore and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly.

The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1922. [327]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "ARMAND BEHIC" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on. The cargo will remain on board the above named steamer and will be discharged here on her return journey from Japan.

R. ROSENFELDER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1922. [324]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

S/S "BENVOLICE" FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions at this port, all cargo destined to Hongkong is being landed at Singapore and will be forwarded on as soon as conditions here permit. Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1922. 331

EAST & TIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "AFRIKA" are hereby notified that only part cargo has been landed here, and that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies the balance of cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled.

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1922. [332]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M. V. "GLENAMORY" FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

OWING to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, Consignees are hereby notified that Hongkong Cargo will be carried on to Shanghai and landed there. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting Insurance etc. The Cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions here become settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1922. [340]

EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "KINA" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled.

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1922. [338]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "WAKASA MARU"

are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Singapore and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN K. KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1922. [336]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

S/S "BENMYER"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions at this port, all cargo destined to Hongkong is being landed at Singapore and will be forwarded on as soon as conditions here permit. Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1922. [334]

IVETARZO
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FARMACIA S. VITO
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THE GIRL WHO CAME BACK

GIRL REARED TO CRIME IS REDEEMED BY
HONEST LOVE.

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EILEEN SEDGWICK.

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EDGAR WARWICK

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in the most remarkable play of modern times.

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FEBRUARY 8th

9.15

SATURDAY

FEBRUARY 11th

9.15

Osar Wilde's Satirical Masterpiece

A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE

N. Thorpe-Mayne as Lord Illingworth

A welcome revival of the popular

BROWN SUGAR

Marjory Clark as "Lady Sloane"

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BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
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a.s. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 17th Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

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Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN

The M/S. "JAVA"

will be leaving for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
About 27th January.

Further Sailings	Expected on about	Will leave for above ports on about
M/S. "Peru"	20th Jan.	15th Feb.
M/S. "Asia"	27th Jan.	27th Feb.
S/S. "Africa"	28th Jan.	6th Mar.
M/S. "Kina"	4th Feb.	15th Mar.
M/S. "Tongking"	15th Feb.	22nd Mar.
M/S. "Malaya"	1st Mar.	7th April

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars please apply to—

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

New Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
Great Britain and the Submarine
Problem.—Changing Habits at
Christmas.—A Test Match
Cricket Suggestion.—Fu-
ture of the Territorials.

LONDON, December 29th.

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND.

This Christmas we saw a return to something akin to the old, pre-war jollity associated with the great festival. Railway excursions having come back again with a welcome reduction in the cost of travelling, it was easier to get about the country and, in consequence, there were more family reunions this year than for a long time past. The prices of food-stuffs have been falling of late as well as they might, and the Christmas dinner was not expensive. But the widespread unemployment cast a shadow over the cheerfulness of the working-classes, though it can be said everything possible was done to try to alleviate distress. The number of funds of one kind or another that were started to provide Christmas cheer for families of unemployed was astonishing, and well worthy of the spirit of Christmas of which Dickens wrote.

Those who were in a position to afford it spent Christmas away from home, patronising hotels and boarding-houses in larger numbers than ever. This tendency began before 1914, and from a variety of causes it developed during the war and since. Shortage of servants in held partly accountable for the change in habits, for there was never more people servant-less, while it is impossible to augment existing staffs, especially at Christmas-tide.

To spend the Christmas at an attractive hotel in London, or at some favourite place by the sea is an agreeable way, therefore, of lifting a vast deal of worry and work off the shoulders of the lady of the house. Hotels and kindred establishments certainly lay themselves out to cater for such visitors, and bounteous supplies of special fare appropriate to the occasion, with bright music, and song and dance, are the order of the day—and night.

WASHINGTON AND SUBMARINES.

Well-informed opinion in this country was not altogether surprised that the proposal made at the Washington Conference to abolish submarines was defeated. Even if the Powers represented there agreed faithfully to observe a self-denying ordinance where this kind of craft is concerned it would not be the whole of the problem. There are others. Many nations which were not represented at the Conference could scarcely be expected to resist the temptation to build under-water boats, and thus provide themselves with a Navy of sorts at comparatively small expense.

However, although we in this country may regret the decision no tears need be shed. No agreement drawn up would prohibit the use of certain weapons of warfare if under the strain and stress of hostilities such weapons were considered essential. That at any rate, is one of the lessons we learned in the late war. The only limitations are those imposed by international law and the dictates of humanity, but of what account were these limitations when the Germans thought "rightfulness" in submarine activities served their purpose? And so it would be again.

The decision of the Conference simply means, in effect, that Great Britain must keep in reserve sufficient light cruisers and other craft to deal with submarines and maintain her sea communications, even without submarines.

It was bound to come sooner or later. The Army Council have decided to substitute tractors for horses in the Artillery. By way of a beginning and as an experiment, all horses have been withdrawn from the 9th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, and the drivers are being trained as mechanics with a knowledge of engines and petrol instead of horsemanship. In the coming year a series of severe tests under the new conditions are to be carried out in broken country in a way that would approximate as nearly as possible to actual warfare, the engines being "harnessed" to the guns.

It is said that the change would effect a saving of 50 per cent. in man-power in the artillery, and there would be, in addition, an enormous saving in the upkeep of horses and in forage. Needless to say, old soldiers regard the new departure with intense dislike, but they are powerless to prevent it. After all, the Great War was in the last resort largely decided by the engineer. The war-horse had very few chances, and spent time unmaking carts behind the lines beyond the reach of shell-fire, a back number in more senses than one.

TEST MATCH CRICKET.

The poor show made by England in the cricket field against Australia last season has not been lost upon those chiefly concerned. One lesson that was taught was that the standard of play must be raised, and the first step towards this end is to discover the best men. With this in mind the Committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club have put forward a suggestion to the M.C.C. that in future seasons the games should be played against an "England" eleven. What Lancashire desires is that during those years when Test matches are not played in this country the Test-match technique is to be cultivated by cricketers; in other words, that trials for Test matches should be arranged every summer.

So far as I can learn, this proposal meets with favour. It has a good deal to recommend it. It is realised that county matches are not capable of creating in players the degree of keenness and intense concentration of effort essential in Test match cricket. What is wanted is the Test match "atmosphere," as it is

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HEAD BROKE OUT IN ERUPTIONS

Very Restless Nights. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Healed in A Month.

"I had tiny bumps come on the back of my head, and the following week they all broke out in sore eruptions of a wet nature. The irritation was so great I was bound to scratch, and it caused me to have very restless nights. My hair used to fall out something awful."

"I used a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more and in a month I was healed." (Signed) Miss Edith A. Budd, 11, Mead Lane, Chertsey, Surrey, Eng.

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23-12

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called. Something of the kind was possible in years gone by when North played South, but it cannot be done by country cricket matches, especially with country cricket at the present low ebb of achievement.

Another point is, that the feeling prevails that while there are really able cricketers in the country their merits are apt to be over-looked when it comes to selecting the side for a Test match, or that even if the best men are picked they have never had the opportunity to play together beforehand and thus learn each other's little peculiarities. The Lancashire suggestion has the merit that it would remedy this, and it is, therefore, generally commended to the careful consideration of the M.C.C.

THE EARL OF CAVAN.

It is interesting to note that Lord Cavan, who succeeds Sir Henry Wilson, as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, came to the front within the last seven or eight years. He was one of the discoverers of the war. In 1913 he had made up his mind to retire from the Army and settle down as a country gentleman, but in that year during the Army manoeuvres he displayed such outstanding ability in handling a Brigade that he was specially requested to remain at this post. His future was still uncertain when the Great War broke out, but he was at once placed in command of the Guards Division, and it will be recalled that the Prince of Wales was appointed an officer on his staff.

In the last phase of the struggle Lord Cavan commanded in Italy. It is said that from first to last in the course of the war Lord Cavan never made a mistake—surely a record that must be nearly unique. Anyway, the announcement of his promotion is very well received in Service circles, being regarded as most reward for exceptional military talent and distinguished service at home and abroad.

THE TERRITORIALS.

In the heroic efforts that are being made to effect economy in Government administration the Territorial Army is not to escape. For many months there have been rumours of dire things that were to happen to the Force. In several directions amalgamations have been effected whereby certain units—some of them with associations that have become historical—have been joined with others, while other units have been disbanded. This drastic policy is to be pursued to further lengths, and I hear that if it is carried out in its entirety something like a saving of two millions a year will be made.

Among the changes contemplated are the scrapping of whole Territorial divisions, the reduction of batteries of artillery from six to four guns, and of infantry brigades from four to three battalions, while cavalry regiments are given the alternative of being merged in existing infantry or artillery units or of being wiped out altogether. By means of these cuts it is anticipated that the cost of training and maintaining each Territorial soldier will be brought down from £38.10 to £20.

Territorial officers of high rank hold that the policy in question will inevitably impair the efficiency of the Force, and the economists do not attempt to deny this, but the latter have succeeded in getting their way.—H.B.

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BANGKOK "CHONSANG" ... Fri. 10th Feb. 10 A.M.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" ... Fri. 10th Feb. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Fri. 10th Feb. 3 P.M.
MANILA "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 10th Feb. 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOREA "KWAISANG" ... Fri. 10th Feb. 5 P.M.
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M.V. "GLENLUKE" 22nd Feb. LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENSHANE" 23rd Feb. GENOA, Marseilles, LONDON & HAMBURG.

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1931.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 6th.

Ulenamoy, British str., 4,558 tons, Capt. Angier, from Rotterdam and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

February 5th.

Maru, Japanese str., 1,120 tons, Capt. T. Motokoshi, from Kiening and Swatow, with coal.—O.S.K.

February 6th.

Amherst, Chinese str., 241 tons, Capt. C. Hung, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—On Fat & Co.

Hatfield, Norwegian str., 1,066 tons, Capt. H. Johansson, from Bangkok, with rice and coal.—Kin Tye Lung.

Shunryu Maru, Japanese str., 1,057 tons, Capt. S. Mori, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Tanda, British str., 4,237 tons, Capt. H. Stockwell, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.

Yei Maru No. 2, Japanese str., 1,825 tons, Capt. Nishikawa, from Milke, with coal.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

February 6th.

Ulenamoy, for San Francisco.

Hatfield, for Bulik Fapan.

Kio Maru, for Swatow.

Keystone State, for Manila.

Sunetra, for Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 1st.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due February 12th.

Boston-Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due beginning of March.

Calcutta Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 11th.

Dacre Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due February 12th.

Devanha (P. & O.), due February 27th.

Dunera (P. & O.), due February 12th.

Ginga Maru, due February 19th.

Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 18th.

Kendall Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due early in April.

Kiba (P. & O.), due February 11th.

Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due Feb. 15th.

Pallan (Dodwell & Co.), due beginning of March.

Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due February 10th.

Tanda (B.I.), due February 7th.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 16th.

Tokushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due February 9th.

Tottori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Feb. 8th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to attend the Shipping Board conference at San Francisco on January 20th. The conference was called to hear plans of Mr. Herbert Fleischacker, and California capitalists for financing a \$30,000,000 private corporation to take over shipping Board vessels and operations on the Pacific Coast. Other seaport cities also were sending delegations. There are five government 535 passenger liners operating between Seattle and the Orient, and eight Shipping Board freighters.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 6th at 11.57.—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately over Japan and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations.

The anticyclone is now central over the Sea of Japan.

Moderate monsoon and fog may be expected along the S. and S.E. Coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.71 inches, against an average of 1.83 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

Forecast
 Hongkong to Gap Rock... E. winds, moderate, fair at first, fog later.
 Formosa Channel... do. do.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook... do. do.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... do. do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 6th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.17	30.13	30.07
Temperature	61	59	64
Humidity	69	59	75
Wind Direction	E	ESE	ESE
Force	4	4	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 5th, 61.
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 6th, 58.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 7th to 13th February, 1932.

	High Water	Low Water
Days of Week	Time	Time
Tues	7 m 52 s	10 m 08 s
Wed	8 m 58 s	11 m 01 s
Thur	9 m 40 s	11 m 44 s
Fri	10 m 24 s	12 m 28 s
Sat	11 m 07 s	13 m 11 s
Sun	11 m 50 s	13 m 54 s
Mon	12 m 33 s	14 m 37 s

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *a.s. Agapenor* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore at noon on the 5th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here on the 11th inst.

The *R.M.S. Empress of Asia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on February 2nd, and is due here on or about February 24th. The ship is due at Yokohama on February 14th.

Place	Hotel
Capt. J. M. Anderson	Mr. E. A. J. J. J.
Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Bailey	Mr. A. Livingston
Mr. & Mrs. N. Brand	Mr. McCarthy
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B.	Mr. D. J. Madelon
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B.	Mr. B. H. Mellon
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B.	Mr. John McDonald
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B.	Mr. A. F. McIntosh
Mr. & Mrs. B. B. B.	Mr. & Mrs. R. Nichol
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DESTINATION	VESSEL	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT	APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Taketsu Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Feb.	
NEW YORK or Boston via SUEZ CANAL	Dacre Castle	Brit	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	About 22nd Feb.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nankin	Am	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 30th Feb.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Mar.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Persia Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Mar.	
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via SHANGHAI, J. Ports, &c.	Fuji Maru	Jap	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th Feb. at Noon	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Jap	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SUEZ, PANAMA, &c.	Irion	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st Feb.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	Nagoya	Brit	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 15th Feb.	
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Cap. Arona	Freu	Messageries Maritimes	About 7th Feb.	
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Sado Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Calchas	Brit	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd Feb.	
MARSEILLES, GENOA & LIVERPOOL	Elpenor	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 14th Feb.	
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG	Radje	Dut	Java-China Japan-Lijn	On 14th Feb.	
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Dunera	Brit	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 5th Jan.	
STRAITS & COLOMBO	Malaya Maru	Jap	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th Feb.	
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Yan Ovenskraten	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.	
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Trasie	Brit	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 2nd half of Feb.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Elle	Am	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 16th Feb. at Noon	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Penang Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Feb.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Aki Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO	Western	Am	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 8th Mar. at 10 a.m.	
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO	Ginjo Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Feb.	
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO	Washing	Jap	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 10th Feb. at D'light.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Macassar Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 21st Feb.	
BANGKOK	Tango Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Chunshing	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 9th Feb. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Andromeda	Freu	Messageries Maritimes	About 20th Feb.	
SHANGHAI	Trasie	Brit	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 12th Feb.	
MANILA	Y. usang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.	
HAIPHONG via HONKOW	Takshang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HONKOW	Takshang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	About 7th Feb.	
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Takshang	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 8th Feb.	

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SADO MARU Saturday, 11th Feb. at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU Friday, 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU Sunday, 13th Feb.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TAKI MARU Monday, 13th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & OUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOYO MARU Wednesday, 22nd Feb.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

KANAGAWA MARU.. End of Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Saturday, 11th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU Friday, 10th Feb.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOTTORI MARU (calling Nagasaki) Tuesday 16th Feb.

CALCUTTA MARU (omitting Shanghai) Monday 13th Feb.

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NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

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For particulars apply to—

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FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE

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"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" 10th March
"CITY OF CALCUTTA" 10th May
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Sailings from Hongkong.

"KEEMUN" 10th Feb. via Suez Canal.
Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPT.	SAILING DATE
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"ANDRE LEBON"	On about 15th Feb.
ASACAP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"GAT-ARONA"	On about 7th Feb.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	On about 22nd Feb.
	"ARNAND BEHIC"	On about 7th Mar.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Queen's Building.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

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For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, UNION, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGOYA"	5,400	14th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,840	25th Feb.	Singapore Colombo Bombay
"KINGHAR"	5,700	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KINGHAR"	5,700	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KINGHAR"	5,700	29th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,350	12th Apr.	do
"KALYAN"	5,857	26th Apr.	do
"PLASSY"	7,348	10th May	do
"SICILIA"	6,710	17th May	Singapore Colombo Bombay
"DONGOLA"	5,000	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	5,700	7th June	do
"SOUDAN"	5,700	19th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	5,418	31st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	5,000	5th July	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

			Singapore Penang & Rangoon (with Transshipment at Port and Calcutta)
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Mar.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,400	19th Feb.	Shanghai only.
"TAND"	6,958	6th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the carrying steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in one of the sections of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said."ANDER MARU" Thursday, 16th Feb.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN—SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE."TACOMA MARU" Tuesday, 14th Feb.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE."MALAYA MARU" Thursday, 9th Feb.
"RAIGON MARU" (calling at Singapore and Rangoon only) Monday, 12th Feb."INDUS MARU" Saturday, 25th Feb.
DELHI & BANGKOK via RAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE."BUSHO MARU" Wednesday, 1st Mar.
CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon."SHINYU MARU" Tuesday, 7th Feb.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service transiting at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway."AFRICA MARU" Saturday, 25th Feb.
"HAWAII MARU" Saturday, 4th Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAWAII MARU" Saturday, 11th Feb.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai."ALASKA MARU" Sunday, 26th Feb.
KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office."AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 12th Feb.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—Sunday, 12th Feb."SOEHO MARU" Thursday, 9th Feb.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUODA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Sailings	From Hongkong
"TAIYUAN" (CHANGSHA)	12th Jan.	About 6th Feb.
	About 18th Feb.	About 11th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transvaal Ports. For full particulars apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
For SWATOW & SINGAPORE... "KINGYUAN" On 9th Feb.
BANGKOK... "KINGHAR" On 9th Feb.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO... "KINGHAR" On 9th Feb.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG... "KALFONG" On 9th Feb.These dates cannot be relied on.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yantai and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all the ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHAHONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	5,000	Feb. 11th.
KOREA MARU	5,000	Feb. 24th.
SHINYO MARU	5,000	Mar. 8th.
PERIA MARU	5,000	Mar. 29th.
TAIYO MARU	5,000	Apr. 14th.
SIBERIA MARU	5,000	Apr. 24th.

Calling at Dairen.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HAWAII, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

SAILINGS BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	5,000	Feb. 28th.
ANYO MARU	5,000	Mar. 21st.
SEIYOMARU	5,000	May 18th.

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 174 & 115.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
From SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, etc.

S.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
GOLDEN STATE	5,000	Feb. 11th.
EMPIRE STATE	5,000	Mar. 12th.
HOOSIER STATE	5,000	Apr. 7th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight OnlyFOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
FOR HAIPHONG.MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Monthly Sailings.For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 11th Feb.
"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 5th Mar.

For MOJL, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA.

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 21st Feb.
"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 12th Mar.For further particulars please apply to—
K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building.

PRINCE LINE EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by the freight steamers.

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK.

S.S. "ORION PRINCE" (via San Francisco) Early Mar.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
PRINCE LINE, (FAR EAST) LTD.,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
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Telephone 2145, Telegrams (Prinprince).

